

STARVING BY THOUSANDS.

THE LAST BIG BLOT ON SPAIN'S BLOODY ESCUTCHERON.

Graphic Picture in the London Chronicle of the Terrible Results of Weyler's Barbarity—Revolving Scenes Where the Poor Famine-Stricken People Are Starving—Deaths Occur Every Day.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 24.—The Chronicle prints details from a correspondent at Sagua Chamba of what it describes as the unspeakable cruelty of Gen. Weyler's attempts to repress the revolution. It says:

"Gen. Weyler ignores the eastern district, where Cuba Libre is an accomplished fact. It is true that he holds a few towns there, at great cost, but they are in reality besieged. The west of Cuba is a howling waste, though it was once the best portion of the island. The insurgents roam at pleasure, dodging the heavy columns. The people are still dying of starvation, yellow fever, or smallpox. The position of the unfortunate is heartrending.

"It seems impossible to find a redeeming feature in the barbarous order which compels the pacifics, under pain of death, to abandon their homes to the torches of the soldiers and seek protection in the Spanish towns. This protection, so called, provided reservations of any waste land near the cities, where the pacifics could build palatial residences, as they liked, with palm leaves. The thoughtful care that provided these materials for their shelter, after burning their homes, took no trouble to provide food."

"It is this act of the compulsory starvation of thousands that will add another blot to the bloody escutcheon of Spain, and it is already disgusting many of the leading officers in the colony, who are not slow now in condemning the infamous policy of the Captain-General. The scenes that are daily witnessed in the filthy, reeking settlements of reconcentrados are so utterly revolting that the Spanish soldiers, hardened as they are by rough treatment and scenes of blood, are often touched by the misery of the people and give their sorry ration of bread to stop the mournful wails of the children for food. Yet there is no hope for them, no chance of the famine being assuaged. Small-pox is rife among the poor wretches, while yellow fever dashes ghastly attendance."

"The condition of the Spanish troops is nearly as pitiful. Poor ragged, famished boys are during hardships and plodding wearily along in nearly soiled shoes and torn harsh linen suits, till they fall exhausted and perish by the roadside for lack of ambulances and medical stores."

"Lastly, the insurgents, driven to desperation by aggression, thirst, hunger, and cold, are wronged, harried, perhaps, a better time than the Spanish soldier; but when captured there is little left for them, neither mercy nor quarter. Gen. Weyler has shown every day prisoners executed for the crime of rebellion. Before the final execution, the captives are tortured by the most inhuman tortures, are reported to if the victim is suspected of withholding information."

"The executions take place with due ceremony. The soldiers look on it as a regular parade. The band plays a lively Spanish quick-step. The condemned are dragged, and are placed kneeling against a wall. The priests in attendance throw the veil of religion over the official murder."

"Some die bravely, shouting 'Cuba Libre.' Others die gladly, sickened with life by confinement and ill treatment. Others die bravely, and are supposed to the place of execution."

"The recruits are usually placed in the parade in order to accustom them to the sight of blood. The officer, sword raised, cries: 'Fira!' (fire) and the blade falls. Then, 'Atto! Quen es?' (What! Who goes there?) shouts the sentinel, as if in irony, as the ghastly burden is allowed to pass."

SMALL COURTESY TO DJEVAD.

The Foreign Admirals in Crete Decline to Salute or Visit Him.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

CATIA, July 24.—Djed Pasha, the newly appointed commander of the Turkish forces, landed here to-day and was saluted by the Turkish force. The Admirals commanding the foreign fleets declined to either salute or visit him.

Replying to Djed Pasha on the subject of exchanging visits, the Admirals declared that there was no need for such a formality on the occasion of a mere change in the commander of the Turkish troops. The Consul gave a similar reply, but said that they would return a visit in a very special way.

It is feared that Djed Pasha will prove an evil influence in the settlement of the Cretan question. The Cretan delegates have again informed Admiral Canavaro, the commander of the allied fleet, that they will arrange to leave the island until the Ottoman troops have departed from the island.

The insurgents consider that the arrival of Djed Pasha indicates the intention of the Porte to retain a garrison in Crete in defiance of the powers.

A dispatch from Candia says that the insurgents near that town have fired on the Seaforth Highlanders, the British troops who were landed there some months ago for the purpose of supporting, in conjunction with the troops of other nations, the demands of the powers respecting Crete.

The troops were made marching when the incident occurred. It is reported that the firing was due to the fact that the interpreter accompanying the column wore a fez, which is usually a sign that the wearer is a Moslem.

CALL OF THE BOSPHORUS.

But There is Likely to Be a Weekly Crisis for Some Time Yet.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 24.—Eastern affairs will probably continue for some time in their normal routine of a weekly crisis. At the present moment matters are ominously calm and peaceful, the Ambassadors having given the Sultan a sop in the shape of a few more Greek villages on the Thessalian frontier. So it is hopefully announced that peace is assured.

The Constantinople correspondent of THE SUN telegraphs, however, that there will be a meeting to-morrow of Turkish and Greek officers to consider the military situation, and the rumour holds good to expect nothing from the Turk until it is actually in hand.

TURKEY-GREEK FRONTIER.

In the Reconciliation Turkey Acquires 400 Square Miles More.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch to the Central News from Constantinople says that the reconciliation of the Turco-Greek frontier consists of the cession of 400 square kilometers of territory to Turkey.

THE PUBLIC MEANINGS BILL.

It Was Intended to Hit the Socialists, and the Prussian Chamber Rejects It.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BRESEN, July 24.—The Government bill amending the laws of associations, the object of which was to prohibit the holding of public meetings, was to-day rejected by the Prussian Chamber by a vote of 209 against 205. When the result of the voting was announced there was great excitement in the audience, who applauded so vigorously that the President threatened to clear the gallery.

MELEK FAVORS ENGLAND.

Will Italy and Great Britain Have Trouble Over Abyssinia?

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 24.—It is probable that the next international squabble will be between those, at present, very good friends, England and Italy. The special mission sent to Abyssinia brought back to London a treaty favorable to England, and gained largely at the expense of Italian interests; and as soon as this becomes known in Italy there is bound to be trouble.

Little appears to be known outside of Italian Government circles as to the utter failure of the Italian mission to Emperor Menelik, of which Major Navarini had charge. His imperative instructions, early in the year, were to conclude a treaty in the Abyssinian manner, settling definitely the frontier line between his dominions and the Italian colony of Eritrea. Unfortunately for Navarini, while he was yet negotiating a debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies in Rome, in which it was clearly demonstrated that there exists one influential organ in the Italian press, the way would abandon or sell the whole colony; and the British envoy took care that King Menelik should know all about this.

Since then even the Italian Premier has taken little or no pains to conceal his opinion that the best policy would be to clear out of Africa altogether. His organ, the well-known newspaper, *L'Opinionista*, said the other day that if King Menelik wished to obtain Eritrea, Italy would not fight him for it. Another Italian organ, *Corriere di Napoli*, has declared that there must be no half measures in Africa and that Italy must either give up everything or keep everything; and as the Premier himself has already publicly declared that if Italy is to remain in Africa at all she should merely hold Massawa and that district and subsidize the native chiefs in other parts of the territory, the Abyssinian mission ought to be able to do anything, and mental effort, that his business is to hasten the Italian evacuation by means of pressure from behind.

Naturally, he has refused to discuss the Mareb River frontier line, the admission of which would mean the recognition of Italy's ownership of the larger part of the Abyssinian hinterland and the presentation to King Humbert of territory which his Majesty's Ministers now say they do not want, but which if conceded would constitute a valuable property for sale or barter with other powers.

England, as is believed, has undertaken to recognize Abyssinian rights to this territory, and has, moreover, suggested King Menelik against the aggression of any European power whatsoever. In the fulness of time Italy almost certainly will withdraw from Eritrea, a possession which so far has caused her nothing but trouble, and England will step into her place and hold it to the death as a set-off to the little deal now in progress between Paris and St. Petersburg, by virtue of which Russia is to get a port on the Red Sea.

Few people seem to understand what big stakes are being played for, and fewer still realize the magnitude of the game. Meanwhile Emperor Menelik is steadily collecting his formidable warriors on the Mareb border, and he may force the pace at any moment and set the Red Sea on fire.

AMERICANS SEE GLADSTONE.

The English Version of Their Visit Is Not in the Middle of the Spirit.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 24.—Now that the English love of America is being wonderfully dissembled, owing to recent occurrences, paragraphs like the following in today's *Chronicle* receive prominence:

"A party of American patrons of the Chester festival, hearing that Mr. Gladstone's custom is to attend the Chester festival, and that he is on his way to the Chester festival, were gratified to their hearts' content. Disregarding the notice on the board outside, they invaded Mr. Gladstone's private grounds, gazed unabashed into the hall, and then proceeded to Hawarden church to attend the Chester festival."

"About 5 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone alighted at the rectory, and after a brief rest Mr. Gladstone alone walked to the side door of the church, without looking to the right or left, entered the church and took his seat. The Rev. Stephen Gladstone read the service, his father heartily assisting in the responses."

"What would have happened had Mr. Gladstone failed to attend, it is impossible to say, for one American gentleman, who in the park had been collecting ferns and scraps of bark, said that he shouldn't leave Hawarden, until he had seen Mr. Gladstone; and he meant it."

NEWSPAPERS HAVE AN ENEMY.

Mr. Birrell, M. P., Has an Exceedingly Poor Opinion of the Press.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 24.—The Hardwicke Society held a largely attended meeting to-night at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Augustine Birrell, M. P., who is a barrister, moved that the pretensions of the daily press were ridiculously high and extravagantly increasing, and ought forthwith to be reduced.

He declared that the press was more commercial undertaking for the purpose of supplying trade and sporting news, to which was added a variety column.

There is one newspaper, he said, doubtless of the highest class, but it is a political newspaper, and by accident. It usually only panders to the vanity of politicians.

THE HAIR WASH TRAGEDY.

Theory as to the Cause of the Ignition of Mrs. Samuelson's Hair.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 24.—The petroleum hair wash tragedy is causing immense talk in London. The case of Mrs. Samuelson proves upon investigation that there are remarkable features. It is stated that no light or fire was near when her head burst into flames while the hairdresser was shampooing her hair.

The theory now advanced is that ignition was caused by a spark of electricity developed by friction. The story is highly volatile, containing, it is said, besides kerosene, to induce rapid evaporation.

Mr. Whitelaw Held Is Coming Back.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 24.—Mr. Whitelaw held left at 8 P. M. this morning for Southampton, where he will take the American liner St. Paul for New York.

Col. Henry Hallam Parr, as the Queen's representative; Ambassador Hay, Secretary White, and other members of the Ambassador's staff assembled at the station to bid Mr. Reid farewell.

PRINCESS CHIMAY AND HER LEVER.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 24.—The Princess Chimay, who closed in November last with the Greek mail, has bought the Villa Meran in the Tyrol, where she will spend the winter with him.

EX-MINISTER TERRELL RETURNS FROM TURKEY.

The Hon. A. W. Terrell, former United States Minister to Turkey, landed yesterday from the American liner Paris, which arrived at Southampton on Friday night.

ANDREE'S BALLOON TRIP.

EUROPEAN INTERESTED IN HIS EXPEDITION.

The Feeling Is That He Has a Chance for Success—An American's Hopeful View—Speculation as to the Direction in Which the Wind Will Take Him—The Pigeons.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 24.—The greatest possible interest is felt throughout Europe in Mr. A. Andree's north polar expedition. All the pigeon stories of the past few days have now been rejected as mistakes or hoaxes. Both geographers and aeronauts, whose opinions are entitled to respect, express strong hopes of the success of the expedition and considerable confidence in its practicability.

All agree that it will be almost impossible to receive authentic news just yet, and that there is a probability of quite a long delay. An expert aeronaut whom Mr. Andree frequently consults says:

"The polar regions in summer offer the best imaginable ballooning opportunities. There is continuous daylight and little variation in the temperature. If Mr. Andree were to start from the Mediterranean to make a balloon journey to the Baltic he would have a task less easy, balloonists say, than the journey on which he is now engaged. He would not have the same risks certainly on a journey over Europe, because if he fell he would always be within civilization. But he would have the change from day to night to contend with and an infinitely variable temperature."

Suppose you are aloft when night falls and cold causes the gas to shrink. The balloon loses altitude. Mr. Andree is not encountering problems that are nearly so formidable as those that would confront him elsewhere.

"My final word is that Mr. Andree has a fair chance. He knows what he is risking, knew it initially, and he is not a coward."

The meteorological conditions under which the start was made cause interesting comments from experts. The balloon, when it started, rose 900 feet, and appeared to travel north-northeast about twenty-two miles an hour. This is declared to be a normal rate of speed. The wind of ten miles becomes twenty miles on rising a few hundred feet. It is calculated that the wind doubled in speed as the balloon rises from 100 to 1,000 feet. There is no reason why such a wind should not continue to the pole and some distance beyond, and the theory of which the balloon is a model is in the present occasion, formed a front passing over half of the polar area. This cyclone would tend to be shallow and large, owing to the even pressure which the barometric charts show to prevail there during July.

The path, curved or straight, which the balloon will take, is most uncertain. The point of wind which curve round an area of low barometric pressure and carry the balloon, if it maintained the same elevation, until it travelled along the meridian of 140° west longitude. This, however, is most unlikely. If the balloon rose, it is likely, to suffer from the south-west wind, the well-known laws of atmospheric motion, its path would tend to diverge to the right and carry it either straight over the pole or toward Eastern Siberia.

The consensus of opinion is that the first authentic news, if the expedition proves successful, will come from Alaska or Siberia.

SHOT WHILE EATING DINNER.

Mrs. Culley Was Near the Window and a Stray Bullet Struck Her in the Head.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

Mrs. Catherine Culley, a widow, of 633 Park Avenue, Williamsburg, was shot in the head yesterday afternoon by a stray bullet while eating dinner with her mother and her three children. Mrs. Culley's flat is on the second floor, and she was sitting near a window when the shooting occurred. The bullet was raised, but the wooden shutters were closed.

When the bullet struck her she screamed and fell to the floor. The cries of the children brought several neighbors to the flat. Instead of sending for a physician they stood about and made a shooting party. A full half hour finally a policeman heard of the accident and he summoned an ambulance. Mrs. Culley was taken to the Homoeopathic Hospital, where the bullet, which struck her over the right ear, was extracted. Mrs. Culley is now in a critical condition.

Upon investigation Police Captain Ryley found that the bullet had grazed the edge of the fire escape, and that the bullet was fired from a revolver. One of his subordinates was shot and killed. The investigation is continuing.

"TONY" WAS A WOMAN IN DISGUISE.

Amie Leona, Now Mrs. Atchafien, Mangled the Body of a Man Who Was Shot.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 24.—Three years ago a trim young chap, who gave the name of Antonio Leona, was hired as a helper in the finishing department of John T. Waring's hat factory in this city. It was not long before Leona became a favorite among the young women employed in the factory. "Tony," as the helper was familiarly called, made much money, and was a popular figure in the factory.

The girls were dejected, but their dejection was due to the fact that Tony was a woman in disguise. The information has just reached the factory that "Tony," who for three years sported the hair of a man, was in reality a woman. "Tony" put on attire becoming her real sex when she left the factory, and under the name of Amie Leona took to herself a husband. "Tony" is now Mrs. Atchafien and is spending her honeymoon in Boston.

ON CHAPMAN, BY PIGEON.

A Bird of the Air Carries the Matter from Boston to London.

Most of the Georgian came to town two weeks ago on a business and pleasure trip now on their way home. The whole party was housed at the Gerlach. Some of them sailed on Friday on the steamer Chaitanocher.

Charles A. Gerlach, the proprietor of the hotel, is a pigeon fancier, and he has 150 pigeons housed in his loft on the top of his hotel. The Southerners took a good deal of interest in the pigeons, and Friday's party carried away twelve of them, which have all come home. One arrived on Friday night at 6:30, thirty minutes after the rest of the party.

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WILL GOV. BRADLEY ACT?

A Grand Jury Asks the Governor to Remove the Honorable Judge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—The Fayette county Grand Jury, after adjourning, also did this afternoon brought in a minute asking Gov. Bradley to remove his brother-in-law, Dr. W. F. Scott, superintendent of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum at this place. State Inspector Lester has made an investigation in the asylum affairs, but the report was kept from the public. Dr. Scott appeared before the Grand Jury voluntarily and testified to the condition of affairs at the asylum.

The jury in its report says this fact saved him from being indicted for malfeasance. They say he has reduced the amount of food furnished the inmates to such a low point that they are practically starving. They characterize this as "senseless parsimony." They close their report by saying:

"Dr. Scott cannot properly conduct this institution, and we hold it disgraceful to the State, dangerous to the health, and a guarantee of the suffering of the inmates to continue Scott in office."

BANKER ALLIS PANDORED.

The President Said to Have Set Free the Wreckers of a Little Rock Bank.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24.—Information reached here this afternoon from Washington that President McKinley had granted to H. G. Allis, former President of the First National Bank of this city, a full pardon for the part he played in wrecking and swamping that institution in 1892.

Allis was serving a five-year sentence in the Kings County (New York) Penitentiary, and had yet about fifteen months' time to serve. He was charged with swindling about \$1,000,000 of the First National Bank of New York and Boston banking institutions for something over \$500,000.

Allis was a native, but he was a bank President. The news of his pardon, however, was received gladly by hundreds of his old friends here who will welcome him back.

KILLED BEFORE HIS WIFE.

A Citizen of Waco, Tex., Shot Down by a Burglar in His House.

WACO, Tex., July 24.—John R. Daniel, a well-known Populist publisher, was murdered at his residence in the northern part of the city at an early hour this morning in sight of his wife.

A noise in the kitchen attracted them, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel left their bed and went about the hall. Next a noise was heard in the woodshed, and Mr. Daniel, pistol in hand, went out there, and was met at the door by a man armed with a revolver.

Mr. Daniel, who was a native, but he was a bank President. The news of his pardon, however, was received gladly by hundreds of his old friends here who will welcome him back.

LYNCHED IN HIS CELL.

Web Breaks into a Mississippi Jail and Shoots a Negro Dead.

COFFEYVILLE, Miss., July 24.—News reached here to-day from Pittsburg, the county seat of Calhoun county, of the entry of the county jail by a mob to lynch Jim Sellers, a negro murderer, charged with the killing of Walter Davis, a white man, and the murder of the wife of a white man.

Sellers was taken to Jackson and placed in the penitentiary for safe keeping. At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county the case against Sellers was continued, and he was allowed to remain in the county jail at Pittsburg while the case was pending.

Last night the doors of the jail were broken by a mob of about twenty-five men, as soon as Sellers' cell was found he was shot to death.

DID HE WAIT FOR THE MOB?

A Deputy Sheriff, with Negro Henry Gray, "Missed a Train" and Was Lynched.

COFFEYVILLE, S. C., July 24.—County Solicitor T. S. Boone telegraphed to the Governor to-day by a mob to lynch Jim Sellers, a negro murderer, charged with the killing of Walter Davis, a white man, and the murder of the wife of a white man.

Sellers was taken to Jackson and placed in the penitentiary for safe keeping. At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county the case against Sellers was continued, and he was allowed to remain in the county jail at Pittsburg while the case was pending.

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MOB FORMING TO LYNCH HIM.

A Murder at a Kentucky Dance the Cause of an Uprising.

BROWNVILLE, Ky., July 24.—A mob is forming in this county to lynch Thomas Riggs, who is in jail here, charged with the murder of John Smith, a white man, and the murder of the wife of a white man.

Riggs was taken to Jackson and placed in the penitentiary for safe keeping. At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county the case against Riggs was continued, and he was allowed to remain in the county jail at Pittsburg while the case was pending.

Last night the doors of the jail were broken by a mob of about twenty-five men, as soon as Riggs' cell was found he was shot to death.

SODA WATER RETORT EXPLODES.

Two Men Hurt While Charging a Fountain; One Will Probably Die.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—While charging a soda water fountain, one of the boys of the Trenton Athletic Club, who were at the fountain, was hurt by the explosion of the fountain.

The boy was taken to the hospital, and is now in a critical condition. The fountain was found to be defective, and the club has decided to replace it.

STEAMER MIAMI ON FIRE.

The Lone Star Line Vessel Put in at Key West, Fla., in Distress.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 24.—The Lone Star Line steamer Miami, Capt. West, bound from Galveston to New York, arrived here this evening in distress, being on fire in two holds. She laid up at the Commercial Company's docks and the firemen of the company began a vigorous fight to save the ship.

The city Fire Department volunteered their services, but they were not successful, for some reason. The steamer is laden with cotton and wool.

AQUARIUM'S LONE WHALE DEAD.

The male white whale "Solter" at the Aquarium died at 9 o'clock last evening. It was a mate to the female "Bromo," which died about a month ago.

Both were caught in the St. Lawrence and brought to the Aquarium about two months ago. It is supposed that the whales caught cold.

100 PERSONS WERE INJURED IN PADUCAH FIRE.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 24.—A hundred or more citizens are suffering from slight injuries sustained during the burning of the Casino Theatre last night. No one is seriously hurt except Mrs. Roland and her sister, Miss Louie Clark.

ROCKAWAY BRIDGE BURNED DOWN.

Rockaway Bridge Burned Down 400 feet, from E. 55th St. to E. 56th St. and E. 57th St. to E. 58th St.

OUR EXCITED JACK TAR.

THEY ARE HAVING A RED HOT TIME WITH THE HONOLULU POLICE.

Fifty of Them March on the Police Station and Begin to Attack It Just as Capt. Cotton of the Philadelphia Appears on the Scene and Orders His Men Back—They Want Revenge.

HONOLULU, July 17, via San Francisco, July 24.—There have been frequent clashes of late between the native police and the marines and sailors from the American men-of-war in port. A repetition of the scenes enacted on the streets of Valparaiso a few years ago which involved Chile and the United States in a serious diplomatic dispute is threatened unless stringent measures are adopted at once.

The men-of-war's men say they are not only persecuted by the local police when ashore, but are clubbed outrageously on every possible occasion and relieved of their money in the most unscrupulous manner. On July 4 a regular pitched battle between fifty or more marines and half as many native police was threatened, and blood would surely have been shed but for the timely arrival on the scene of Capt. Cotton, Commander of the Philadelphia.

He had been warned that his men were about to attack the police, and he took a hand in the dispute just as hostilities were about to begin, ordering his men back to the cruiser.

The row started over the arrest of a man from the Philadelphia named Maher, who had been drinking with some friends at an upstairs saloon. Maher says that he was taken without provocation, beaten unmercifully, and then carried into a back room and relieved of the few dollars he had in his pocket, after which he was dragged to the police station and locked upon the charge of being a common nuisance. Maher's friends resent the action of the police and about fifty of them started in a body for the police station with the intention of releasing the imprisoned marine.

Capt. Parker, senior Captain, chanced to be at the station with only a half dozen native patrolmen. He is a native, but is a man of great presence of mind and bravery and notably a just man and good policeman. He was warned of the marines' intention in time to dispatch a mounted policeman to call in eight mounted patrolmen, all white men, including Capt. Rankin, who is noted for bravery and love of scrap.

Capt. Parker's arrangements were not completed a moment too soon, for the tars came down the stairs and began to throw stones and bottles across the street and preparing to make a concerted attack on the police station. They were met by the police, who fired only a few shots, and the men drew up in front of the door, and halted for consultation.

When the Philadelphia's commander arrived the marines began to throw stones at the building, breaking several windows. The marines, however, did not follow the lead of the sailors, and they waited for the police to clear the street, when Capt. Cotton arrived. At Capt. Cotton's command the marines fell back and, suddenly, muttering threats against the police.

As far as can be learned Capt. Cotton let the marines go without further trouble. The following day, after hearing the evidence of the native police against Maher, Judge Parker ordered the release of the marines, and the marines were taken to the police station and locked up.</